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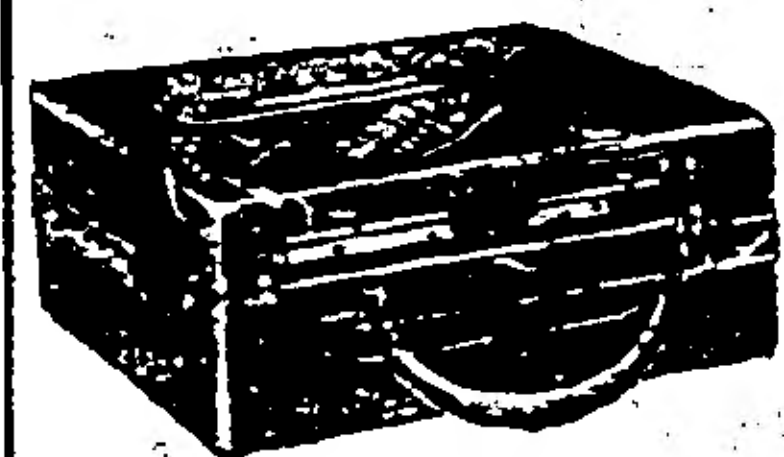
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the treatment of all kinds of  
neurotic and hysterical conditions.  
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kind in the world.

## HEAPS OF RACING.

SAME AS BEFORE THE  
WAR.Everything in the racing world  
in 1919 is to be as it was before  
the war if the mere granting of  
fixtures can effect it. These pro-  
vide for 280 day's racing—  
exactly the same as in 1914.Circumstances by no means  
pointed to the complete restora-  
tion of the pre-war list next  
season. A pretty general anticipa-  
tion was that all the big fixtures  
would be revived, but some of  
the more obscure meetings would  
have to "wait and see." War  
restrictions had such an im-  
poverishing effect on stables  
that whereas just over  
4,000 horses actually ran in 1913,  
there probably were not more  
than 1,000 in training last season  
before the yearlings were "taken  
up." Estimating these young-  
sters—the two-year-olds of 1919  
—at another thousand, or even  
1,500, we get a grand total which  
is still very much below prewar  
average. It seemed quite reason-  
able to say there could not be  
"racing as usual" in 1919  
because of the unusually small  
resources.However, the War Cabinet  
perceived no reason in this or in  
anything else for obstructing the  
return to the 1914 programme.  
Their attitude, indeed, seems to  
be one of benevolent commenda-  
tion. In effect the war-workers  
are told that they fared splendidly;  
the soldiers that they performed  
miracles; the other  
classes that they endured with  
patience. "And so, having been  
such good boys, you may all go  
racing in 1919 if you want to."Whether the Jockey Club  
stewards have acted with more  
generosity than wisdom in fixing  
up such a big programme is a  
matter which may be left to the  
judgment of events.Owners certainly will not quar-  
rel with it. With all the old prizes  
offered and only about half the  
usual number of horses to com-  
pete for them, the chances for  
individual owners must be pro-  
portionately greater. And the  
executives of meetings which  
turn out financial failures—if  
any do—will have only them-  
selves to blame, for if nourishing  
any doubt on this point they  
should stand down until 1920.Rations and transport are, of  
course, big factors. "A reason-  
able ration, both of cereal food-  
stuffs and of hay" for the number  
of horses likely to be in training  
in virtually guaranteed by the  
controller. But the question of  
transport is left with this state-  
ment: The Railway Executive  
Committee have expressed their  
willingness to provide what facili-  
ties they can for the conveyance of  
horses and the public to and from  
meetings, subject always to any  
unforeseen exigencies in connec-  
tion with the demobilisation of  
his Majesty's forces."The fact that the Lincolnshire  
Handicap would be run "as  
usual" was exclusively announce-  
d in the Daily Mail. March 25  
is the date, and the Grand  
National follows on the 28th.Can you hear it after these  
four terrible years—the slogan of  
the bookmaker? "On Lincoln  
and National! Who'll have  
a double?"CORONA  
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## CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Mr. E. Martinson, second  
officer, Kwangtuh, has gone  
second officer, Kwanglee. Mr. E.  
Askelin, from reserve, has gone  
second officer, Irene. Mr. C.  
Winthrop has been appointed  
second officer, Kwanglee. Mr. F.  
Pazanne has been appointed third  
engineer, Taishun. Captain R.  
Ritchie, of the Tientsin, has gone  
superintendent, Sunning. Mr. J.  
Symington, from reserve, has  
gone chief engineer, Ngankin.  
Mr. W. M. Stewart, chief engineer,  
Ngankin, is on reserve. Mr. F.  
Berry has been appointed third  
engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. M.  
F. Berkeley has been appointed  
chief officer, Changon. Mr. T. L.  
Nielsen has been appointed chief  
officer, Jean Suedman.

## JAPANESE ARMY SCANDAL.

OFFICERS IN SIBERIA  
BRIBED.A big scandal, involving  
Japanese merchants in Dairen  
and Japanese army officers in  
Siberia is about to be unearthed,  
according to the Hoshi's  
correspondent in South  
Manchuria, who says that the  
scandal will disclose irregularities  
in permits granted for the use  
of railway freight cars by  
dishonest merchants in return  
for bribes. Commercial  
stocks have been transported  
as military supplies, it is stated.  
Japanese officers stationed at  
Harbin, according to the Hoshi,  
are involved in the scandal which  
gendarmes are investigating. It  
is stated that Japanese merchants  
in Harbin have resorted to bribes  
for army officers in order to get  
their goods shipped over the  
Chinese Eastern Railway from  
Ch'ang Ch'uu.Because of the high prices  
prevailing in Siberia Japanese  
merchants have been active in  
obtaining goods for the Siberian  
market. There is little trouble  
in getting the supplies as far as  
the southern terminal of the  
Chinese Eastern Railway, but  
because of the shortage of cars  
on the Russian line, and because  
of the general demoralization of  
that system, freight is often carted  
from Ch'ang Ch'uu to Harbin.It is to avoid this delay that  
the Japanese have resorted to  
bribing army officials, says the  
Hoshi, and this has been done  
while Japanese soldiers farther  
up the line have been suffering  
because their necessary supplies  
have not been forthcoming. The  
bribes have been accepted by  
members of the committee on  
military transportation, according  
to the Tokyo paper.The reported condition of  
affairs was not discovered until a  
corporal of the Japanese army  
was found to be lavishing his il-  
l-gotten wealth at the Kamogawa,  
a Japanese restaurant in Harbin.  
Captain Ikeda, chief of the  
gendarmes in Harbin, and Mr.  
Murakawa, the Japanese Consul-  
General, commenced activity,  
according to the Hoshi, and as a  
result 30 odd Japanese merchants  
and several corporals of the  
army have been arrested and im-  
prisoned in the detention house  
of the gendarmes in Harbin.The Hoshi correspondent ex-  
pects that when the scandal is  
investigated further high officials  
will be involved. There is great  
uneasiness among the Japanese  
officers of the section, the paper  
states.Regarding the army scandal  
in Siberia, a Japanese colonel has  
been interviewed by the Hoshi  
in Tokyo. He expressed great  
indignation at the reflection  
brought upon the fair name of  
the Japanese army. He said  
that in Chito, horses of the  
Japanese army have not had  
enough to eat because of the  
transportation difficulties, that  
telegrams have come, "horses  
die, send fodder at once, etc." Even  
medical supplies have  
not been transported in sufficient  
quantities, according to this  
officer, and military men have  
lost their lives because of the  
shortage of necessities along this  
line. In the face of these con-  
ditions the army officer has ex-  
pressed himself as being in deep  
shame because army men have  
allowed dishonest merchants to  
use transportation facilities that  
are so badly needed by the  
soldiers themselves.There seems to be some system  
of special privilege for Japanese  
merchants who are selling  
supplies to the army in Siberia,  
in Siberia, but even these men  
are dishonest, and that when  
they need only one car for the  
transport of their goods, they ask  
for two cars, and use the extra  
space for transporting their own  
goods, which are sold at the pre-  
vailing high price and the profits  
pocketed.The Hoshi states that army  
officers have been so reckless in  
Siberia that they have used the  
star-marked military automobiles  
to ride with women, of uncertain  
character.Gendarmes officers in Tokyo  
have assured the Hoshi that no  
quarter will be shown the dis-  
honest merchants or the corrupt  
army officers in Siberia, no matter  
what high prices they may  
occupy.

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## SPORTING TIT-BITS.

The average gate of the Rangers at Ibrox this season has been something like 17,000.

Sergeant Joe Beckett is anxious for a match with "Bombardier" Wells, and can have a side stake of \$100 put up on his behalf.

"The greatest man the world had seen or ever will see at his weight." This is how Lieut.-Colonel Cox, in charge of the American boxers, has described Jimmy Wilde.

It is stated that Hoppe, the American billiard player, who defeated Inman when the latter visited the United States last year, intends making a trip to England in the near future.

Prince Albert is a notable convert to golf. When training in the South of England for entrance to the Independent Air Force he played frequently at Rye and is said to have shown a good deal of natural aptitude for the game.

Frank Stoddart, the old West of Scotland Harrier, has got his discharge from the Army, and will again interest himself in the affairs of that club, which is said to be engaged in constructional work with a view to playing a leading part in athletics next season.

Speaking at a meeting at Audover the other night, Lord Faber mentioned that he had received a letter from Sir Douglas Haig, in which the Field-Marshal wrote—"I have just hunted and killed a hare on German soil, and I have just run a fox to ground on German soil."

Hillhead High School, which is rapidly coming to the front as a sporting centre, is to commemorate the memory of the old boys of the school who have fallen in the war by purchasing a recreation ground, with a pavilion. Several handsome donations have already been promised.

"Old Blue," writing in *Sporting Life*, says—"One hears that many public schools will in future abandon 'Soccer' in favour of Rugby, owing to the astonishing prowess of 'Rugger' men at the front. It is thought there is a quality in that game itself conducive to fighting which other games do not possess."

In the case of the Scottish League Cup competition, it is not generally known that where a club of the Scottish League and one of the Western League come out of the hat together, the Scottish League club is to have choice of ground. The Western League clubs are to be guaranteed \$30 for every match they play in the competition.

The Australian cricketers who are to tour in England during the coming summer are to be known as the Australian Imperial Force Eleven. There will be fifteen players in the party, and all must have served in the Forces overseas. Major Campbell has been appointed manager. The Australian board are asking the M.C.C. to send out a British team in 1920.

The veteran Surrey cricketer, Robert Abel, interviewed regarding the proposed changes in the game, expressed the belief that the long hours of play would considerably shorten the cricket lives of fast bowlers. After a day's grilling, he went on to say, the late Tom Richardson frequently told him that all fast bowlers were jackasses, adding, "And I am the greatest jackass of all."

The Home Counties' Football Association want the F. A. to urge the Government to do something for the better provision of open spaces for football playing, and for greater encouragement of the game at the schools. Cross co-operation between the F. A. and the Schools' Football Association is suggested, with a representative of the schools on the Council of the parent body.

The suggestion is made that a round table conference be held of representative of the English and Welsh Rugby Unions on the question of the reinstatement of Northern Union players as amateurs. It would be interesting to have the view of the Scottish and Irish Unions on this subject. There are said to be many professionals in South Wales who will not go back to Northern Union, football, and who, if they are not "white-washed," will be lost to Rugby altogether.

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Bonbons in bottle	"	"

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A glance through the entries for the amateur billiard championship suggests that the winner is likely to be found in Mr. H.C. Vorr or Major Fleming. The Scot is playing better than ever he did, and the Bradford "crack," Mr. Vorr, will have to keep an eye on him if he hopes to win his seventh championship. The present champion, Lieutenant J. Graham Symes, has not been heard of late, but he created a surprise a year ago by his fine play, and he may do so again. There are some critics who swear by him.

L.M. Spier, the old Scottish international and Watsonian Rugby forward, who came over with the Canadians at the outbreak of war, was taken prisoner in 1915, and who escaped from the clutches of the Hun after three years of captivity in Germany, was on the cessation of hostilities at a cadet school, with a view to being commissioned in

the Canadian Garrison Artillery. Spier is now returning to Canada for demobilisation, prior to proceeding to Mexico, where an appointment awaits him. In his cadet school magazine Spier gives an interesting account of his prison camp experiences. His maltreatment at the hands of the enemy was the deciding factor in prompting him to make a dash for freedom. The story of his flight is a thrilling one.

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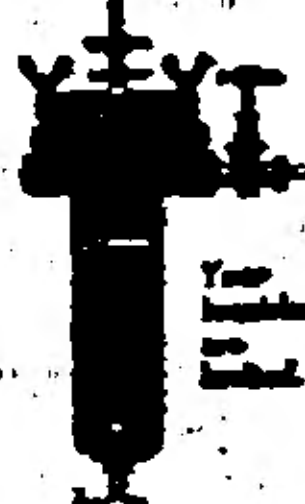
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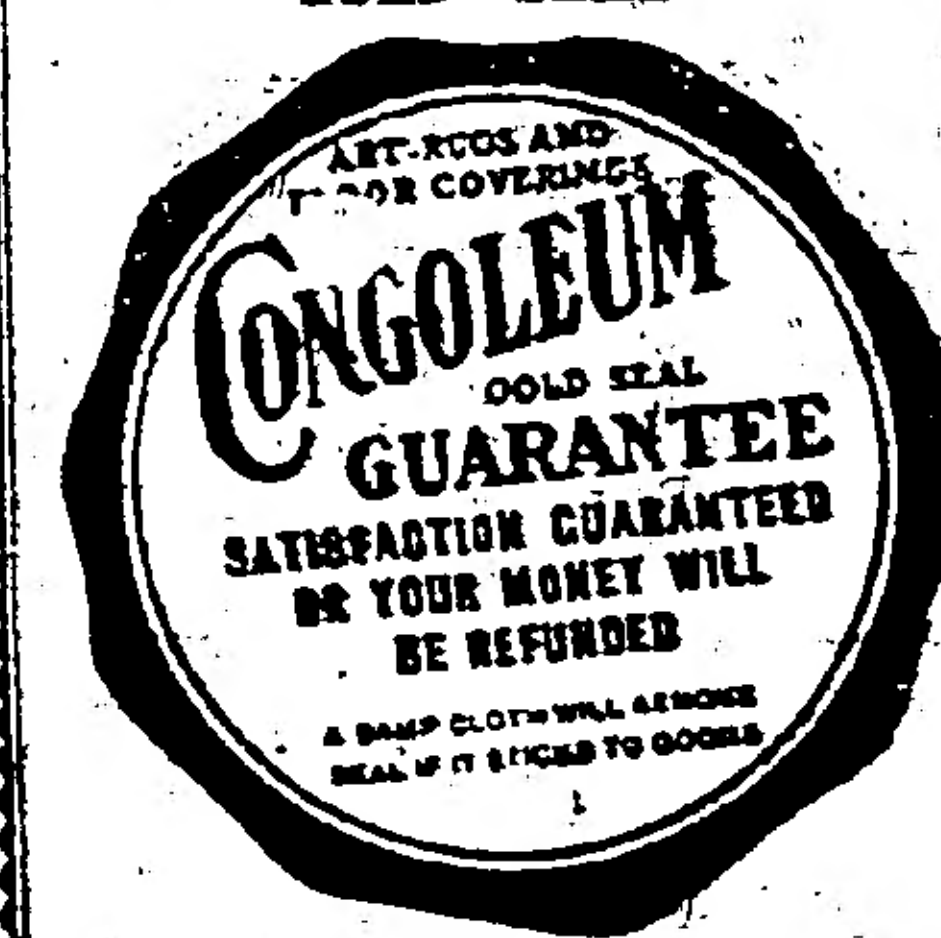


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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

### OUR FUTURE ARMY.

One of the biggest problems which will have to be faced by the Empire in the near future is that regarding the size and formation of our future Army. As yet it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules with regard to this matter, but we know for certain that our Army in the future will be entirely different to that of pre-war days. It is going to be a difficult task, firstly, to decide how large an Army the Empire will need, and secondly, the conditions of service which are demanded by the changed times. It is for this reason that the Government is experiencing so much difficulty in framing the Army estimates for this year. Like everything else in this new era, the Army is undergoing a huge change, and it is at present impossible to guess at the form which it will ultimately take. There is no precedent to go upon. It cannot, of course, continue in its present state, for our troops have to be demobilised to take up again their industrial and commercial positions on which depends the future prosperity of the nation. Nor can the Army revert to its pre-war form, for the changed conditions brought about by the war demand an entirely new and bigger Army to safeguard the interests of the Empire. In the present uncertain state between war and peace which now obtains, all we can be sure of is the fact that, in the future, Britain must maintain a greater regular Army, but until Peace is signed, it is impossible to determine how great it will be.

Everything depends on the conditions which are even now being drawn up by the Peace Conference, and which the enemy will have to accept within the next few weeks. The great and far-reaching questions surrounding the formation of a League of Nations have to be definitely decided before anything in the way of determining the size of our Army can be done. The future of armies and navies depends entirely on the decision of the Peace Conference, regarding armaments. As yet we do not know whether the enemy will accept our conditions of Peace. If they do, we will still have to maintain sufficient forces to ensure that they carry them out, and if they don't, the same fact will apply, only in a greater degree, for the Allies will then have the great responsibility of saving the enemy from themselves, a colossal task in which armies will in all probability play no small part. As far as Europe is concerned, therefore, it is impossible to say how great forces will have to be maintained. It is very likely that long after peace is signed, Britain will have to keep a large Army in Germany and the Middle East, nor must it be forgotten that her help is also required in most of the other parts of Europe, for nearly all the nations are at present in a condition in which they are almost powerless to save themselves from the wave of anarchy which is spreading throughout the world.

But Britain's responsibilities are more than continental; big forces have also to be maintained throughout her numerous possessions overseas. If we consider for a moment the extent of these possessions, and the necessity of keeping them fully garrisoned, it will be seen how vital a question the future of the Army is. Though we cannot at present say how large an Army the Empire will require, we must take steps at once to ensure that it will at least be a larger one. How are the future soldiers to be obtained? At present the huge forces necessary for the war are being demobilised, and the standing Army is being formed by retaining about one man in every four, who is being rewarded by receiving more pay. It is the only method which is workable under existing conditions, and it is satisfying to know that the Government is even now taking steps to establish one. A voluntary Army for home and overseas duties has begun to be formed, and recruiting is going on at the rate of a thousand a day. The garrisons in the East, who are so sorely in need of relief, will be glad to know that the first drafts of this new Army are to be sent to relieve them. Altogether we think that the Government is going the right way in the establishment of our future Army, and the maintaining of the present one during this most difficult period.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

The public has now an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the kind of celebrations it would like when Peace is finally concluded. Suggestions are invited, and if they are not freely forthcoming, no-one will be justified in saying that the schemes have been arranged, cut-and-dried, by a small body of men. There should be quite a fruitful crop of ideas put forward for the consideration of the Committee which is to take this matter in hand. What we hope to see is a programme spread over two or three days, and in it we are sure there will be found some means of giving the children a happy time, for the occasion is one which they will long remember. As it is a great war victory which will be celebrated, it would be fitting if the military and naval side of the events were given some prominence, but we do trust that, for the sake of the men of the Services, no undue work will be required of them. Military parades, whilst imposing in their way, involve endless preparation and tiresome duties for soldiers; so we would rather that our Tommies and Jack Tars were entertained than that they were expected to entertain us. That would be a slight tribute to their services in the war. The occasion should be one for enjoyment, not hard, grinding work.

#### OUR CHAIR SERVICE.

We have heard a lot from time about the necessity of a better type of ricksha in Hongkong, and we could well do with such an improvement, too. It is admitted that the vehicles plying on the street are decidedly more comfortable than were those generally in use a few years back, but nothing like a state of perfection has been reached even yet. So we hope to see greater improvements still. But in agitating for ricksha reform, most of us have forgotten there are such things as public chairs also, and that these appear to have reached a stage of arrested development. The chairs at present on hire differ in no respect from any we have ever seen here in the public service. They are about as uncomfortable to ride in as we could imagine anything being. They are just oblong boxes with shafts fore and aft; the seats appear to have been invented with the specific object of making users uneasy, whilst it is impossible to lie back without getting one's spine dug into by awkward bamboo bars. The public does not look for four-coolies, brass-fitted and elaborately upholstered chairs, but it does expect something comfortable to ride in when going to the upper levels. Our rickshas need improving, but our chairs need it a thousand times more. Perhaps the Government could bring its persuasive powers to bear on the owners of these fearfully and wonderfully made contraptions.

#### WASTED EFFORT.

We see that the German Spartacists are attempting to spread the terms of Bolshevism among the British Armies of Occupation by distributing handbills asking our Tommies why they are not demobilised when Prussianism is dead. We should be intensely surprised, however, if the British soldier found anything but cause for amusement in these pamphlets. That sort of thing might have its effect all right in demoralised Russian troops, but what these Spartacist gentlemen appear to overlook is that our soldiers on German soil are victorious troops who are there to see that the conquered carry out their obligations. And Bolshevism is a sickly plant among victorious peoples. Even in the dark days of war, when the issue was still uncertain, British Tommies turned down with scornful contempt the overtures of Sir Roger Casement, even though they knew that a response to his appeals would at any rate relieve them from the terrible sufferings of life in German prison camps. The Germans badly misread the British temperament if they think they can succeed in upsetting the Allies' plans by playing on our soldiers' feelings in this way. The attempt is doomed to failure. All the same, we wonder at the audacity, the foolishness, or whatever one may care to call it, of these German madcaps.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### LARGE SCANDALS OFTEN GROW FROM SMALL TALK.

Our report of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's sermon of Sunday morning is held over until tomorrow.

During yesterday there were notified eleven cases of spotted fever (three fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric. All were Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 22, amounted to 61,247 tons; and the sales during the period, to 62,289 tons.

Keeping dogs is a luxury and in common with all luxuries is costly. A Chinese who tried to dodge the Treasury by not taking out a licence for his dog, found that it cost him \$5 plus the money for the licence.

The health return for the past week shows 20 cases of cerebro-spinal fever (15 fatal), three fatal cases of plague, two fatal occurrences of enteric, one fatal case of small-pox and one non-fatal case of scarlet fever. The sufferer in the last-named case was English, the rest Chinese.

Several Chinese who were deeply engrossed in a game of fan-tan in Portland Street did not take the precaution to keep a look-out for the Police, with the result that one of them was caught and fined \$10. A sum of \$2.87 which was found on his person went into the Police Treasury.

Mr. J. R. Wood in his magisterial capacity receives not only the salutes of Police Officers. A Chinese woman who was brought before him for having 8 taels of opium dross in excess of the quantity allowed, accorded Mr. Wood a smart salute this morning. Still this did not save her from a fine of \$75.

For stealing 3½ lbs of lead from the offices of the China Mail and for gambling, a Chinese was to-day fined \$3 and sent to prison for four weeks. Whilst gambling with several other Chinese in a lane off D'Aguiar Street the Police dropped on him, and searching him they found the lead which he admitted he stole from the China Mail.

Subsequent to a quarrel with her mistress, in which chop-words were freely used, a Chinese servant girl appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell to-day, it being alleged that she wounded and cut her mistress in such a way as to render her removal to hospital essential. It developed that the quarrel arose from an accusation by the mistress that the girl stole her pearls. The case was remanded.

Jonkheer Oudenlijck, the newly-appointed Dutch Ambassador to China, arrives at Hongkong to-morrow by the s.s. Van Waerwijck. We understand that the C. M. G. was conferred on him by the British Government. He was formerly Minister for Holland in Russia, and during the Russian Revolution he did a lot for Great Britain. He is, as far as we know, the only Dutch subject who has been honoured with the C. M. G. insignia. Mrs. Oudenlijck, who is an English woman, is Dame of the Order of the British Empire.

Our Shameen correspondent reports that on Sunday, Major W. S. Drysdale, who is in Canton staying at the Victoria Hotel with his wife and son, entertained Dr. Wu Ting-fang and friends toiffin in the private suite of the hotel. Amongst the distinguished personages present were the American Consul General Mr. A. W. Postuis, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. F. A. Carl and Mrs. Carl, together with Mrs. Drysdale. The meal was in Chinese style and Dr. Wu Ting-fang expressed his pleasure at partaking of a Chinese meal under the management of the Victoria Hotel. Major Drysdale and family were to leave Canton yesterday.

### AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

I wonder how scientists are going to explain the unusual weather we are now having? After a short wintry spell we have had days of rain and this has given place to warm weather. March has come in with a burst of sunshine which makes one year for cold days. Clear skies and warm, sunny days are well enough, but too much of it is apt to make us fancy that anything else would be preferable, and as a natural consequence here in Hongkong we have been following the rise in the temperature with anxious eyes, and hoping that the hot season is not upon us. Weeks ago we fancied that the sultry weather must eventually culminate in a severe winter, but that anticipation is now entirely wrecked. While I write, fans are beginning to play and windows are no longer shut at night. We have set aside our heavy rugs; and our winter overcoats, which were requisitioned only for a short period, now repose in our trunks.

The big boats homeward bound are taking away a good proportion of our fair sex and those men, who have been in harness for many years and have now grown home-sick. By the time the Easter comes, the exodus will be well-nigh in full swing. The holiday spirit is on.

The past week has brought very few events in its train. The "Vanity Fair" troupe wound up their season here on Thursday, and the Frawley Company have honoured us with a stay here, the occasion being their farewell visit to the Colony, to comprise only six nights. After they leave us, I presume, the Howitt Phillips' Company will come down from the North. So there is nothing to complain of so far as entertainments go. One remark which I wish to offer at this juncture is regarding the late starts at the performances. Why should they be timed for 9.15 and not 9? Again, although shows are advertised for 9.15 they do not commence, in many cases, before 9.30 or sometimes a little later still. This unnecessary wait is very tantalising to those who have to get up early in the mornings to go to office.

Arising out of the same question, it is surprising that theatrical and vaudeville companies do not give any matinee shows here. To my way of thinking, matinees should prove splendid money-makers. There are many persons, including ladies, who cannot keep up late at nights, and matinee shows would surely attract crowded houses.

A serious-looking man was trying hard to listen to the speaker's eloquence, but the squalling of an infant in the row of seats directly ahead gave him little opportunity. Annoyance gave way to irritation, and irritation, in turn, was superseded by resolve. He leaned forward, touched the mother on the shoulder, and in a dispassionate tone asked: "Has your baby been christened yet?" "Why, no, Sir. Why do you ask?" "Because I was about to suggest that if he had not been christened, you might name him 'Good Idea'." "And why 'Good Idea'?" asked the woman. "Because," the man struggled hard to repress his feelings—"it should be carried out." This story is recalled on a perusal of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley's suggestions for ameliorating the conditions of the Chinese in Hongkong. His treatise embraces so many features that I propose to deal with only a couple of them. The proposal for the provision of a reformatory or industrial school to which magistrates should have power to commit juvenile offenders will be warmly supported in the Colony. It has been repeatedly said that lack of knowledge and sympathy are responsible for filling many goals, youths taking finally to criminal life and becoming known as desperadoes. The proper classification of criminals is a most important matter, for unless it is properly studied and arranged for, the habitual and incorrigible criminal is mixed up with the juvenile and casual

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

#### MR. ALABASTER RETURNED.

The two candidates for the vacant seat on the Legislative Council representing the Justices of the Peace, created by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., as acting Attorney-General, went to poll yesterday and the result was that Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who champions Constitutional Reform, was returned. Mr. H. W. Bird, was defeated by what must be termed a large majority considering the smallness of the polling list—126. The voting took place at the Registrar's room in the Supreme Court and commenced at 4 p.m. and was continued until 5.30 p.m., Mr. J. R. Wood, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock acting as scrutineers. The final results were:—

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., nominated by Mr. C. Montague Ede and seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, 55 votes.  
Mr. H. W. Bird, nominated by Mr. A. O. Lang and seconded by Mr. G. C. Moxon, 33 votes.  
Total votes polled, 93; majority for Mr. Alabaster, 17.

#### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.) state:—  
LEAVE.  
C. I. Chinchin has been granted leave of absence from 16th March to 16th October, 1919. His duties will be performed by Musketry Inspector Fisher.

offender and the anti-social offender has the opportunity of corrupting a social offender who is imprisoned often. One of the greatest difficulties is the treatment of the juvenile prisoner, who may be imprisoned for some small offence which may or may not be anti-social. Most juvenile criminals are criminals from weakness of character, and it is of the utmost importance that such offenders are not associated with criminals of a deeper dye.

The International Penitentiary Congress at Washington in 1910 passed the following resolution: "No person, no matter whatever his age or past record, should be assumed to be incapable of improvement." In 1876 the Elmira Reformatory inaugurated practically the modern movement and proclaimed fearlessly the reformability of mankind up to the age of thirty, and later to thirty-five. In 1894 came the epoch-making Prisons Committee appointed by Mr. Asquith. That Committee declared the principles that "with few exceptions, no prisoners are absolutely irreclaimable" and that "the great majority...are ordinary men and women, amenable more or less to all these influences which affect persons outside." They considered that the reformatory influences they desired to bring to bear depended on the administrative authority, holding that the responsible prison authorities should have sufficient time at their disposal to observe prisoners individually and "sufficient discretionary power to give or obtain for an individual prisoner that guidance, advice or help which at such a crisis in his life may make a priceless change in his intentions and disposition." Among their more concrete proposals, the following are important: That the age of admission to reformatory be raised from 16 to 18 and of detention to 21, by way of experiment a penal reformatory to be established under Government management and the Court to have power to commit to this reformatory offenders above 16 and under 23 for periods of not less than one year. Habitual prisoners should be kept as a class apart from other prisoners. It must not be overlooked that the supreme aim of prison discipline is the reformation of criminals and not the infliction of vindictive suffering. The need for a reformatory for juvenile offenders is absolutely urgent. Regarding compulsory education for the Chinese, I propose to deal with that next week.

### STRAIGHT FROM THE PEN.

I started these notes with a view to encouraging the local amateur in poultry-raising, not carpentry, so when "Amateur" writes me asking "How to make a chicken-run?"—Well with material as cheap and labour as plentiful, one is almost inclined to reply to his query:—"Throw bricks at the chicken!"

In these days of food-economy, egg production is not the poultry business that some are prone to imagine. Even out in the East eggs can be very high—goodness knows!—and to pooh pooh even the worst of them is a piece of narrow-mindedness that nowadays no-one should be guilty of.

The general shortage of eggs, among other things, even in this Edenian spot, recently approached in importance an economic problem, especially in view of the penning election. One candidate at least approached the electors with considerable misgiving, his lifelong dereliction of duty in this direction being notorious.

Another factor to be reckoned with is the very considerable wastage due to the gullible Chinese in their abortive attempts to emulate the great Malini in the production of dollar notes from doubtful eggs—a sort of killing the egg that bred the golden goblin.

Talking of eggs and elections and "self determination," the "Crested Pole" has a distinct claim to consideration. He wears on his poll a ruff of feathers like a rag mop—the same kind of garniture that the "Cochin China," with the usual perversity of things Chinese, persists in wearing on his feet. The "Cochin" ("Cochin China") is of all foreign birds the favourite with native fanciers, being so long and widely known. The breed was introduced into this country by the very earliest foreign settlers (needless to say—the Scotch) in China.

Another well-known variety that more often than not finds its way to the table is the "Bugle Brand." As table-birds they make soft eating, but as egg-producers they are disappointing, their season being so short. The name "Bugle Brand," as might be supposed, is purely local and owes its origin to the Chinese of the "Deep Water" school who feed them to the sound of motor horns and bagles. They are regular "Knights (or nightmares) of the Road," pay well to keep and will lay anywhere (inside a 6-foot wheelbase).

The "Plymouth Rock," unlike the "Almond" variety, should not be besealed before being plucked ready for table. It differs very materially from other breeds in that it lays an almost spherical egg; with other birds this is usually a long-drawn-out business (1½ to 2 inches).

It takes longer to lay an egg than a foundation-stone, yet many an abole of five collapses over the shortcomings of the marital egg—a cogent reason for a closer study of this most important subject.

One of the best-looking birds, but a lazy layer, is the Bluff Orpington, full of cackle and empty of eggs. The cock is a noble animal but when irritated discomfites to do so. He has a fine comb with blue Alsatian mountings and stands sometimes two feet in his shoes, adding a touch of colour and dignity to any poultry yard.

Yokohamas—These are merely show birds but magnificent creatures, the cock having a tail anywhere from 10 to 22 feet in length which, when not "showing," is tied up and put in a bag. I am afraid, however, the tail is too long for this article and the reader is already bidding me put my head in a similar covering.

N. HANCOCK.

A FASTY KNOCK.  
A very high society lady at home tells an amusing story of a function she attended called a "book tea" at which every lady was required to wear pinned on her dress something to represent the title of some well-known book. One lady wore pinned on her bodice a photograph of her husband. No one could guess the name of the book, the portrait was intended to represent "They all gave it up." That she told them, "Life's Handicaps."



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Last Performance  
OF  
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AT  
THE CORONET  
TO-MORROW NIGHT.  
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MAT.NEE  
To-Morrow at 2.30 p.m.

## HONGKONG RICE SUPPLIES.

## STUDY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

## JAPANESE NOT BUYING.

["Hongkong Telegraph" Special.]  
Sometimes ago we discussed in a special article the high price of rice in Hongkong. Taking last week, eased off owing to the Japanese having withdrawn from the market. There is sufficient rice in Hongkong at the moment. There have been good arrivals from Saigon and Siam, and there is no likelihood of a famine in rice, although prices are still fairly high. Since a week ago rates have declined. The declension is attributed to Japan ceasing to buy, hence the price has dropped to 70 cents and 60 cents per picul. The whole market depends on the demand. Should America remove the restrictions once more, the prices will go up, for rice exporters in Hongkong are sure that when the restrictions are cancelled orders will come freely from America. Not long ago an intimation came from America that the embargo on the imports of rice into America was removed. Following on the heels of this announcement—a few days after—for some unknown reason the restrictions were again restored. The reason for such an action has not been vouchsafed us.

The Saigon Government is now freeing for export more of its rice crop. For instance, where a few weeks ago only twenty thousand tons were permitted to be exported per month, sixty thousand tons are now allowed. This has principally contributed to easing the situation, and those Japanese, who have been previously cornering all supplies in the hope that prices would go up still higher, have now very wisely retired from the market.

On the other hand, there is a famine of rice in the Heungshan district. In fact, the Heungshan people in Hongkong are now raising subscriptions in order to succour the famine-stricken people there. The citizens of Canton have been buying rice from other provinces; in other words, purchasing native rice. Under the circumstances it is very puzzling to understand all the pother on the part of the Association for the Study of Foodstuffs Questions requesting the Canton Government to raise the embargo on rice in order to relieve the situation in Japan. The prohibition of the exportation of rice from Kiangsu was passed by the Provincial Assembly. Recent information is to the effect that the suggestion made by the Association for the Study of Foodstuffs Questions to

raise the embargo on rice is opposed by the majority of the people and is not supported by public opinion.

Many people talk loosely about bringing rice under the Government monopoly, but those who make such suggestions little realise the tremendousness of the enterprise or the consequent adverse effect on the financial market generally. Moreover, such a scheme requires years of careful study and investigation before it can be made ready for adoption.

Although the prices of rice are still very high this has been brought about by the insane buying, especially in Siam, for export to Hongkong, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and Japan, and, secondly, to exchange and freights, which are controllable factors.

The embargo on the export of Saigon and Fungking rice has been removed. As to the effect of this on the rice market in Japan, there are diverse views. Some say that it is calculated to make no considerable difference. It is believed that now that the embargo has been removed there will be a still freer import, leading to a great increase in arrivals. It is argued that if an absolute embargo, like that on Rangoon rice, under which there have been no imports into Japan, were lifted, the result would be of some importance in Japan. In fact, the announcement of the removal of the embargo on this cereal has produced very little effect on the Kobe market. On the other hand, there are some students of the situation who think that the shortage of rice in Japan is more apparent than real, for with China and Manchuria at her very door she is assured of their supplies. She has already obtained 100,000 tons of wheat from China and she has any amount of Manchurian beans at her disposal. The present demand from Japan is, therefore, argued to be due to intelligent anticipation based upon a shortage in Siberia on account of the recent disorders in that country.

The sudden cutting off of the Burma supply has dislocated the markets of the East and Far East, as the East is dependent on Burma for nearly half the total of its imported rice supplies. Malaya does not grow enough rice for her own consumption and normally imports monthly some 15,000 tons of Burma and some 25,000 tons of Siam or Saigon rice to supplement what she herself produces. Malaya is now obtaining her normal supply of Rangoon rice, whereas other countries that usually import from Rangoon are now entirely out off from this source of supply and have been buying Siam and Saigon rice at any price to carry their people over, at any rate till their own

crops, which are very late this year, come in; and, as a result, the price of these rice has been forced up to a level which makes it almost impossible for the poorer classes to buy. The representations made to the Indian and Home Governments have resulted in Malaya being promised her normal supply, subject to the proviso that none of this must be re-exported. Owing, moreover, to the prohibitive price of Siam and Saigon rice, more Burma rice will be consumed and every effort is, therefore, being made to secure further concessions and increased supplies. Burma's rice yield is now estimated at 91 per cent of the normal as against a yield of 96 per cent estimated last year, fixed for 1917-1918. The total yield for Burma is now estimated at 5,541,000 tons of unhusked rice and the surplus available for export is expected to be 2,911,000 tons of unhusked rice, equivalent to 2,240,000 tons of cargo rice, or 40 million cwt. of cleaned rice.

## THIS WEEK'S FLOWER SHOW.

## A FINE DISPLAY EXPECTED.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society is holding its annual show on Thursday and Friday at the Botanic Gardens, and, despite adverse conditions which have had their effect both on flowers and vegetables, there is every promise of a most attractive display. Besides a fine show of general exhibits, there will be an opportunity provided for those wishing to stock their gardens with choice plants and others who desire to purchase beautiful cut blooms, as many valuable exhibits will be offered for sale, half the proceeds to go to St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors and half towards the Hongkong Benevolent Society's funds.

Seen by a representative of the Telegraph, Mr. H.B.L. Dowbiggin, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, said the climatic conditions this winter have been all against the gardener; there has been too much fog and drizzle, and too little sun. Plants to really thrive need a certain amount of bright, cold, dry weather in their earlier stages, to harden and strengthen them. This, we have not had this winter, such cold as we have experienced being a raw and windy cold. Besides this, some parts of the island—chiefly the May Road and Bowen Road levels—have suffered badly from the attention of birds.

"In spite of these adverse factors, however," said Mr. Dowbiggin, "it is gratifying to find that the actual total of entries is just higher than last year. We should, however, have had a big increase, given a decent winter, for the Committee, in their endeavours to encourage horticulture, have raised the number of classes from 135 last year to 162 this year; in fact, the number of classes has practically doubled in the last ten years. It will be surprising, none the less, if the quality of the exhibits is as good as this year's show as in the last two record shows. Still, there will be some very good exhibits to be seen."

Replying to a query as to the present membership, Mr. Dowbiggin said: "We have to report a gratifying increase of members this year and a small increase in the number of exhibitors, but it is a disappointment that only about one-third of the members will exhibit. It is not a bad plan to exhibit whatever a member has; then both he and his gardener can compare their inferior exhibits with those winning the prizes and see exactly where they fall short and what ideal to aim at."

Mr. Dowbiggin informed our representative that a number of changes and improvements are being made in the arrangements for the show this year, which it is hoped will tend to the comfort of exhibitors and visitors to the show, and also to the better display of plants and cut flowers, as well as table decorations.

The band of the 18th Infantry will play selections both afternoons, while tea will be obtainable in the show grounds, the catering being in the hands of the Hongkong Hotel.

Mrs. Gurner will present the prizes at 5 p.m. on Thursday, and the Hon. Secretary and Committee hope for fine weather and a big attendance, which will make the show the success it deserves to be.

Tramway Returns.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats  
BEEF MUTTON LAMB.  
RABBITS HARES  
SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESSED BEEF.  
PURITY EXCELLENCE.

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THEATRE ROYAL  
HONGKONG.

A. D. C.

IN THE MUSICAL PLAY

"PINKIE &amp; THE FAIRIES"

FOR GROWN UPS AND CHILDREN

by W. Graham Robertson.

Music by Frederick Norton.

WITH FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND BALLET.

OVER 60 PERFORMERS

GALA PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, March 15th, at 8.15 p.m.

The gross takings of which will be allocated to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Prices: Dress Circle ..... \$2.00  
Stalls ..... \$1.00  
Pit and Gallery ..... \$0.50 and \$1.00



Second Performance Saturday March 16th, at 8.15 p.m.  
Third ..... Monday ..... 21st  
Fourth ..... Tuesday ..... 22nd  
Fifth ..... Wednesday ..... 23rd  
Children half price to Matinee.

Prices: ..... \$3, \$2 &amp; \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S  
on Friday next, 23rd inst., at 9 a.m.

## A MACAO WEDDING.

A very pretty wedding took place at Macao on Saturday, the 9th inst., when Miss Fannie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chung Yuen Kwong, was married to Mr. Wing Hing, son of Mr. Wing Hing, of the Macao Electric Light Co., and of Mr. Wing Hing, J. R., and nephew of Mr. Bousan Wei Tuk, of U. S. C. The bride was given away by Mr. Au Bun, Managing Director of the Macao Electric Light Co., and the bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Wei, and Miss Aw. Archdeacon Barnett officiated, and gave his young friends the benefit of his advice on the "secret of a happy married life."

Owing to the shortness of notice given, and to the fact that the ceremony was at Macao, many Hongkong friends wired their congratulations, expressing their regret at not having been able to attend the wedding. Among those present at the ceremony were Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett; Mr. and Mrs. Wei Lai Yue, the staff of St. Stephen's Girls' College, Mr. Au Bun, Mr. F. J. Gallion, and Mrs. W. L. Wei. There were many beautiful presents.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 8th March, 1919:

Receipts Aggregate for week for 10 weeks:  
This Year: \$14,639 \$145,125  
Last Year: \$12,991 \$141,398  
Increase: \$1,648 \$3,727  
Decrease: \$1,648 \$3,727

## LAWN TENNIS.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAMES.

There were some interesting ties decided in the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament last evening, the results being:—  
Open Doubles Championship.  
—A. H. Crook and A. A. Chiu beat M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo, 6-1, 8-6.  
Open Singles Championship.  
—M. Townsend beat V. Yanovich, 6-3, 1-6, 4-6, 8-6.  
Handicap Singles, "A" Class.  
—A. B. Hayward (recs. 1/6) beat Capt. Gray (recs. 15/1), 6-3, 6-3.  
N. E. Kent (owes 10) beat Capt. E. E. Murray (recs. 3/6), 6-1, 6-4.  
Handicap Singles, "B" Class.  
—E. A. Macdonald (recs. 2/6) beat G. H. Piercy (recs. 15/1), 6-2, 6-3.  
Club Handicap Doubles.  
—L. Forster and E. Wilkin (rec. 4/6) beat R. Wingfield and J. K. McConnell (rec. 15/3), 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

"MY FROAT AND MY TUMMY."  
"My froat and my tummy do like these funny little medicines," said a small Cheshire boy of 3 to his mother, and the "funny little medicines" he spoke of were Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.  
These Tablets are popular with children because they are pleasant in taste and take the place of Castor Oil and all other nauseating, griping laxatives. They are equally harmless and helpful to the babe of 8 hours as to the child of 8 years and more.  
Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, who have worms, are feverish, or cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets. Obtainable from chemists, or post free, 40 cents the vat, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Centre Street, New York.

## TENNIS WEAR.



Shirts of cotton or flannel in all sizes and styles

Shoes in white Canvas or Buckskin with Red Rubber Soles. English made.

Hats in White Felt and Grey Terris

Belts — Socks — Muffs

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 29.

## Powell &amp; COY. LTD.

TELEPHONE 1348

## CHANGE OF SEASONS.

NEW STOCKS OF

"VIVELLA" AND LIGHT-WEIGHT  
WOOL UNDERWEAR.

UNSHRINKABLE  
WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT,  
BEAUTIFUL  
SOFT NON-IRRITABLE GARMENTS.

## CASHMERE SOCKS.

A large consignment just received in  
PLAIN COLOURS, BLACK, WHITE and  
FANCY DESIGNS. Price from \$1.00 to \$2.50

SPECIAL VALUE. WEAR GUARANTEED.

NEW DANCE RECORDS  
JUST ARRIVED

C 1215 { A LITTLE BIT MORE COME WITH ME FOX-TROT ONE-STEP  
A 6024 { WAR SONG MEDLEY Pt 1 ONE-STEP  
WAR SONG MEDLEY Pt 2 ONE-STEP  
A 5838 { MISSOURI WALTZ  
THE WALTZ WE LOVE WALTZ  
A 2200 { KAUI KAHU MEDLEY FOX TROT  
HAWAIIAN MELODIES WALTZ

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOËUX ROAD.

Telephone 1322

## JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL  
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY  
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

JUST RECEIVED  
REBUILT TYPEWRITERS  
"REMINGTON"—"MONARCH"

10, 12 & 18 inch carriages  
GUARANTEED TO BE IN PERFECT CONDITION  
AND REASONABLY PRICED.  
WE HAVE ALSO A STOCK OF PARAGON  
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS &amp; CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

YORK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.  
IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS

SINGON &amp; CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 515

Established 1888



## SHIPPING.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
EGYPT &c.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,  
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID

S.S.	leave Hongkong & out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	14th Mar.	20th April	2nd May
NOVARA	14th Mar.	2nd April	3rd May
NELLORE	1st April	8th May	27th May

\* Will take same bottom cargo for Rotterdam—Not available for passenger.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	14th March	due Bombay about 31st March
---------	------------	-----------------------------

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NELLORE | 13th Mar. noon. | Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES. HAND-BOOKS.  
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1919. Superintendent.



## PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

VIA  
Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	13 March.	31 March.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	19 March.	9 April.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	23 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, mail, and rates of accommodation, also literature of ships and descriptive literature, apply to:  
P. D. BUTTERLAND,  
GENERAL MANAGERS, HONGKONG.  
Phone 752.

HONGKONG.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons Each,  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
"VENEZUELA"	26th March.
"ECUADOR"	23rd April.
"COLOMBIA"	21st May.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved. Tickets are in accordance with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	*Shidzuoka M. T. 12,530	WED. 19th Mar. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	Aki Maru T. 12,300	FRI. 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	MON. 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	Benten Maru T. 8,050	SUNDAY, 9th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Tenshin Maru T. 12,600	WED. 12th Mar. at 11 a.m.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singa-	Inaba Maru T. 12,600	SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Kamo M. T. 15,930	SAT. 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	Tango Maru T. 11,550	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Nikko M. T. 9,600	WED. 23rd Apr.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Yubari Maru T. 8,100	TUESDAY, 11th March.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	*Akita M. T. 8,000	SAT. 15th March.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	13th Apr.
KOREA MARU	22nd Apr. from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	27th Apr. from Yokohama.
TAIYO MARU	5th May.
SHIRAKI MARU	21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	22nd May from Yokohama.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	11th Apr.
SEIYO MARU	3rd May.
KITO MARU	12th July.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:  
T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,  
York Buildings,  
Telephone No. 1574.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

April 3rd, 1919. April 24th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RIFFER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "WALTON HALL" Sailing 22nd March.

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" Sailing 15th April.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,  
or to REISS & Co., Canton,  
Hongkong, Mar. 11, 1917.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

WORKING HOURS IN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board are about to embark on their investigation in respect to the relation of hours of labour and other conditions of employment to the production of fatigue. The subject is one of considerable importance to those engaged in the Merchant Service, and the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have made certain suggestions to this committee, which are embodied in the following letter, sent by their secretary, Mr. Moore—Dear Sir,—As representing over 15,000 officers of the Merchant Service, we observe that your Board will be glad to receive suggestions in respect to the relations of hours of labour and other conditions of employment to the production of fatigue. We venture, therefore, to suggest that the Board could turn their attention very profitably to the hours of labour in the Merchant Service. Some time ago the general manager of the Shipping Federation—representing the shipowners of this country—in the course of an official communication to the Board of Trade respecting Sunday labour in the Merchant Service, stated that:—"The maritime wage is well understood to cover a seven days week." Whilst this is the position at the present time, it may be stated that in the great majority of cargo-carrying vessels, two officers only are carried, in addition to the captain, and these officers labour under what is known as the "two-watch" system. In other words, this means four hours on and four hours off duty. As certain duties require to be performed in an officer's "watch below," it follows that, roughly speaking, his work extends to 14 or 15 hours a day, Saturdays and Sundays included. To make matters worse, it is impossible to obtain what is essential to health, that is, seven or eight consecutive hours' sleep per diem. The most that these officers can obtain under the circumstances is from 3 to 3½ hours. That such a physical burden should be imposed upon the officers of merchant ships, who have to undertake such very serious responsibilities, and whose duties are most arduous, is a matter requiring, we submit, the urgent attention of your Board, who, we trust, will be pleased, after making due inquiry, to make strong recommendations on the matter.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION.  
Lloyd's Register gives the total of merchant ships under construction at the end of the last quarter of 1918 as 424, of a tonnage of 1,979,952 compared with 395 of a tonnage of 1,866,591 at the same time in 1917. Of these 335 of a tonnage of 1,593,283 were under inspection of Lloyd's surveyors. Of the total only eight were sailing ships of a tonnage of 2,750. There were four vessels of over 20,000 tons, between twelve and fifteen thousand, and four between ten and twelve thousand. The greatest number was 149 between five and six thousand. The busiest districts were Glasgow with 71, but the latter showed a greater gross tonnage, than Glasgow. Whilst 424 ships were building in the United Kingdom there were 1,765 building elsewhere, the total world tonnage under construction, leaving out enemy countries, being nearly seven millions. Of these America had 535 under construction. Holland 113, Norway 54, Denmark 45. Of the steel steamers building abroad 527 of two and a quarter million tons were intended for classification by Lloyd's.

AMERICAN DYE-STUFFS.  
According to Mr. Robert A. Shaw, Director of the American Manufacturers and Exporters Association, the dye-stuff industry is increasing in importance and soon will take part in competition for the business of the world. In business it can compete with Germany if given fair encouragement by Congress. In addition to supplying the army and navy in 1918 American dye manufacturers produced goods with a total export value of \$1,000,000,000.  
ROYAL CIGARETTE CASE STOLEN.  
A cigarette case from the King of the Belgians was one of the articles in a list valued at \$105, for the theft of which from Colonel Mackintosh's flat in Gwynne-street, Horace Kingland was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years penal servitude.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	To Sail.
CHINKIANG	Tientsin 12th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow 12th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua 13th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang 13th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong March 11, 1919.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on at Hongkong	Will leave on at Hongkong	For
Tjilatjap	in port	11th Mar.	11th Mar.	Yokohama
Tjilatjap	Shanghai	30th Mar.	1st Apr.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	11th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	18th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,  
General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Wed., 12th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri., 14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Sun., 15th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 18th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loonsang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Harbin and Vladivostok via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where a steamer agent is maintained.

BORENEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for a full cargo and passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lihed Data.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weichow and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICE—64, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaux.

American Business a Specialty.







## THE WAR SAVINGS.

## LATEST LIST OF THE

**LOCAL ASSOCIATION.**  
During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to \$126,316.36 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in, particulars of which are set out below, were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5½%.

Although the issue of this Loan is now closed in the Straits Settlements, this Association has made arrangements to continue to invest in this Loan all the moneys received.

The membership of the Association has reached 1,244.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

1 Subscription of ...	\$15,000
1 Subscription of ...	11,600
1 Subscription of ...	3,210
1 Subscription of ...	3,200
1 Subscription of ...	3,000
1 Subscription of ...	2,000
2 Subscriptions of ...	1,500
1 Subscription of ...	1,100
5 Subscriptions of ...	1,000
1 Subscription of ...	900
1 Subscription of ...	850
1 Subscription of ...	800
2 Subscriptions of ...	700
2 Subscriptions of ...	800
1 Subscription of ...	570
1 Subscription of ...	555
6 Subscriptions of ...	500
1 Subscription of ...	480
1 Subscription of ...	475
1 Subscription of ...	450
4 Subscriptions of ...	400
1 Subscription of ...	350
10 Subscriptions of ...	300
5 Subscriptions of ...	250
3 Subscriptions of ...	240
1 Subscription of ...	230
2 Subscriptions of ...	220
2 Subscriptions of ...	210
14 Subscriptions of ...	200
1 Subscription of ...	170
2 Subscriptions of ...	160
11 Subscriptions of ...	150
1 Subscription of ...	140
3 Subscriptions of ...	130
2 Subscriptions of ...	125
1 Subscription of ...	110
31 Subscriptions of ...	100
1 Subscription of ...	90
3 Subscriptions of ...	80
2 Subscriptions of ...	75
4 Subscriptions of ...	70
2 Subscriptions of ...	65
4 Subscriptions of ...	60
2 Subscriptions of ...	55
40 Subscriptions of ...	50
5 Subscriptions of ...	40
2 Subscriptions of ...	35
14 Subscriptions of ...	30
10 Subscriptions of ...	25
9 Subscriptions of ...	20
10 Subscriptions of ...	15
16 Subscriptions of ...	10
14 Subscriptions of ...	5
Total amount received	

to date ... \$2,406,210

Total amounts of Straits Currency received since last investment ... \$20,426.56

Previously acknowledged ... 801,800.45

Total \$622,227.01

Total amount of Sterling received since last investment ... 710:13:8

Previously acknowledged ... 14,442:12:10½

Total ... \$15,153:6:6½

Total amount of Gold Dollars received since last investment ... G\$ 224.32

Previously acknowledged ... 7,106.94

Total G\$ 7,331.26

Total amount of Pesos received

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Apparently the Kaiser's act of abdication is not one of those things which it will be possible to show to succeeding generations, for it turns out that it was typewritten, and so will not bear any lengthy exposure in the showcases of war museums. The experience of most people is that the quality of ink for typewriting purposes has deteriorated considerably during the war, and there is no reason to suppose that the Kaiser would have taken any special pains to see that this document was made more imperishable than ordinary typescript. Indeed it might be argued without too much ingenuity that he would be likely to choose a medium as impermanent as possible for this last humiliation of his race, and would find some consolation in thinking that it would fade in the process of time. None the less there seems to be a magnificent prospect for advertisements by some manufacturing company. "The type-writer which ended the war" would be a great "stunt."

We are becoming very peaceful now (writes a correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* out here in France. A month ago we handed into stores 60 out of the 120 rounds of ammunition that every man carried in his pouches and now arrives an order sternly forbidding the unauthorised discharge of firearms. It struck me that it wouldn't be a bad idea if the order applied to les-civiles. The other day I observed three French youths amusing themselves in the gathering dusk with a rifle and some tracer bullets they had managed to acquire. From about 300 yards away they were gaily firing bullets in the direction of the main road! I had not time at the minute to do more than shout a warning to them, a warning which did not seem to have much effect. But by luck a better warning arrived. Round the corner came somebody's servant carrying a valise on his shoulders. In the dusk it must, I think, have looked like a corpse to the conscience-stricken authors of the firework display. Anyway there was a pause, followed by a stampede for cover. And I imagine it will be some time before that rifle and ammunition appear in public again.

That Marconi's invention was not quite perfect was well known to all wireless operators. The presence of uncontrolled electricity in the air resulted in what is called "static" interference, and meant that many messages could not be interpreted. There has been world-wide research in order to overcome this serious drawback. An American, Roy A. Weagant, after fifteen years of experimental work, had succeeded in discovering a solution of the "static" problem when America entered the war. The discovery was made known to the French and British Governments, and experts were sent over to study the system. The discovery is now announced to the world, though till the peace treaty is signed the details are only known to the Entente and the United States. The increasing numbers of high-power stations that before the war were being erected all over the world were seriously affecting messages as they crossed, and interfered with each other. Weagant's invention eliminates interference, and permits absolutely clear messages at all hours of the day, no matter what the atmospheric conditions may be. The Weagant system also abolishes the tall steel towers hitherto built to catch the wireless waves. For the new receivers can be placed merely a few feet above the ground.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Via Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Shanghai, March 10.  
Tang Shao-yee is still sick. There has been no meeting among the Southerners, but Tang has ordered three telegrams to be framed and despatched by secretaries, protesting against the Finance Minister pledging the 8th year bonds with foreign banks for cash for the War Participation Army's use. The first telegram, to the British Minister, requests that instructions be given to the Bank Group not to accept the pledge, which the whole North and South will not recognise. The second telegram is to the President, and the third to all Provincial Assemblies, Commercial Chambers, Educational Societies and Press Societies, pointing out the illegality of the Finance Minister's action, which is opposed by the delegates who know well that the bonds will serve no other purpose than to meet the expenses of War Participation Army, which is a national nuisance.

The President invited Mr. Obata to dinner on the 8th inst. The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chun Lu, was among the guests.

Chun Shee-fan, Tschun of Shensi, has reported that he has arranged armistice terms with Yu Yau-tam (Southern Commander).

Peking has received information from various sources that Chinese labourers returning from Russia have been instigated to spread Bolshevism. The Government is taking steps to suppress it.

## CABLE DELAYS.

## AN EXPLANATION.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., announces:—The heavy pressure of Government traffic continues, and the interruption of the Commercial Pacific Company's Cable has added to the congestion on our Cables. We have been compelled to post from Gibraltar to London ordinary telegrams from China, which are now subject to a delay of about ten days. The delay on deferred telegrams is proportionately greater.

Five cable-ships are now in the neighbourhood of the broken cables in European waters, the repair of which is still delayed by bad weather.

## THE METAL MARKET.

## OUTLOOK AS TO PRICES.

The general feeling early in November, "Prices must go down" and yet what has happened!—Lead has advanced ... 111 ton. Steel Nails ... 2 " " Bar Iron ... 2 " " Spelter & Zinc ... 2 " " Locks have advanced 25%. Earthenware Drain Pipes 7½% Tubes (Gas Steam and Water) 2½ per cent. Less Dis. Iron Screws 5 per cent. Less Dis.

The only reduction possible is in Wire Nails.

The old adage—never prophecy unless you know—right again. The gradual withdrawal of iron and steel subsidies is notified for 1st February and 1st May next, pointing to further rises.

since last investment Pesos 1,096

Previously acknowledged ... 1,000

Total 2,096

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

## CITY HALL

## ST. ANDREW'S HALL

## MALINI

## TO-NIGHT.

Prices \$3.00 & 2.00

## THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY  
RETURN AND FAREWELL

OF  
THE POPULAR

## FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

NEW & UP TO THE MINUTE PLAYS

TO-NIGHT

A HERRICANE OF MIRTH

"MARY'S ANKLE."

WEDNESDAY, March 12th.

THURSDAY, March 13.

PRICES AS USUAL. COMMENCE 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

PLANS AT MOUTRIE & CO. PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

"TWIN BEDS."

"FAIR & WARMER."

"THE PRICELESS COMEDY"

"THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LTD."

Mr. C. G. Alabaster wishes to thank the Justices of the Peace for having elected him as their representative on the Legislative Council.

Hongkong, March 10th, 1919.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixteenth Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. Georges Building, at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Account to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th March to the 26th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

CARVALHO & CO.

NOTICE.—Dr. Arthur de Carvalho having returned to the Colony Mr. Edward J. Noronha, who has been acting during his absence, ceases to be the Manager of the above firm from this date.

CARVALHO & CO.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. W. Bird wishes to thank those Justices of the Peace who voted for him at the recent election.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1919.

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## NOTICES.

## BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499.

31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler", "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars for hire.  
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.  
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.  
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients are sure of every safety and comfort.  
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Skudders" on sale.  
Motor car, launch and cycle repairing done daily.  
Call and inspect.

永安有限公司  
THE WING ON CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.  
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.  
Prompt attention given to Orders.

## JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of  
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,  
comprising  
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,  
Fillet & other Hand-made Laces.  
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,  
Moderate prices.  
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.  
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,  
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

## Maison Lily

Just received an assortment

New Summer Hats,

Linens, Ties, Shirts

and Flowered Veils.

Alexandra Building,

Hongkong.

## THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and School-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central.

## OUR SPECIALITY

## JAVA PRODUCE

Apply for Samples and Prices to

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING Co.,

(LATE WILLEM HEYBLOM Co.)

POWELL'S BUILDING



## U.S. RAIL RATES.

## IMPORTANT MEETING.

A meeting of the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was held recently at which were present, by invitation the leading importers and exporters, representatives of the Exporters and Importers Association and of the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber. The meeting was called to discuss the imperative need of urging the Railroad Administration to restore the rail import and export rates in effect prior to last July.

It was brought out that the commercial growth of the Pacific Coast had been due almost entirely owing to its foreign trade. In 1900 (eighteen years ago) the total imports and exports of the whole Coast amounted to but \$132,308,456, while in 1918 they had increased to the enormous sum of \$1,108,693,472, an increase of \$974,385,016 or 736 per cent. Looking back twenty years ago it was found that the few ships operating between the Pacific Coast and the Orient carried practically local products for local consumption. Gradually the importers and exporters prevailed upon the Transcontinental railroad to establish such import and export rates as enabled shipments to be handled to and from Eastern points in competition with Suez. Such rates as were established were only adopted after long periods of effort and conclusive showing that they were absolutely essential to handle the business.

The results are clearly demonstrated in the foregoing figures and this development was largely responsible for the building up of the States west of the Rocky mountains and enabled them to make such a wonderful showing in their contributions of men, money and supplies for the war.

When the United States entered the war there was such an urgent demand for ship tonnage that rates reached a figure which practically prohibited the transportation by water to and from the Atlantic direct to and from the Orient and in consequence the majority of Oriental imports and exports were carried via Pacific Coast ports. When the import and export rates were practically withdrawn last July, the same conditions existed and this commerce continued to travel via the Pacific Coast.

Recently ocean rates have been materially reduced owing to the release of ships by Great Britain and the United States and this business is beginning to be again diverted to the Atlantic via the Panama Canal. Not only is there great danger of all the tonnage which during the war was routed via the Pacific being diverted to the Atlantic, but even that tonnage which was controlled via the Pacific previous to the war by reason of the low import and export rates.

The meeting developed the fact that unless immediate relief was given by the Railroad Administration in restoring the old import and export rates, or rates approximately as low, it would result in a most disastrous situation on the Coast and might mean the loss of practically all of its ocean commerce, thereby possibly driving export and import firms to the Atlantic.

The Pacific Coast States being such a dominating factor in providing foodstuffs not only for the United States but for Europe, it was felt the Administration would hardly deem it desirable to jeopardize their prosperity and consequent productive ability for the sake of maintaining high export and import rates when as a matter of fact the railroads would not profit thereby because the tonnage would be diverted through the canal.

It was decided to prepare arguments substantiated by concrete facts in support of the application to be made for a restoration of the old rates, the same to be presented to the Railroad Administration by the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber. The Foreign Trade Department would also assist in urging every importer and exporter to write individual letters to each member of the California Congressional Delegation in Washington asking their co-operation and assistance in having the old rates restored.

As a concrete case in point, Capt. Robert Dollar stated that his company had a contract for transporting steel to China for the construction of a number of ships for the United States Shipping Board. Notwithstanding the fact he had his own vessels on the Pacific available for carrying this steel from the Coast ports, he was compelled to ship via New

## AUSTRIA'S SECRETS.

## REVEALED BY A MINISTER'S FOOTMAN.

A characteristic story of Czech patriotism's activities during the war is revealed by the *Narodni Listy*, of Prague, in a special issue in honour of Mr. Masaryk's homecoming. All through the war the Czech leaders were accurately informed about the most secret plans of the Austrian Government. The Viennese authorities knew it, but could never discover how the Czechs obtained their information.

The mystery is now solved. A Czech footman, named Douba, in the service of one of the Austrian ministers, used to steal every night into his master's library, carry the documents he found there to his room, and copy them by morning. The copies he brought regularly to the Bohemian poet, Machar, who handed them over to Mr. Masaryk, and, after the latter's flight, to the present Foreign Minister, Benes, who smuggled them over the frontier. Even notes made by the Austrian statesman in question during the war were invariably in Machar's hands next morning. Once Machar's flat was searched by the police, but he had concealed the papers beneath the carpet of his bedroom, and although Herr Preminger, the chief of the political police, actually stood on them during his visit, they were not discovered.

The political situation in the Czechoslovak Republic, which has all along given promise of greater stability than have most of the new States risen from the ruins of the Central Empires, has been further consolidated by President Masaryk's arrival at Prague.

It was recently reported from Vienna that President Masaryk had conceived a plan to form a federation of Slav States, comprising the Republics of Bohemia, Poland, and Jugoslavia, and extending from the Baltic to the Adriatic. This Austrian report attributes to the Czechs Pan-Slavistic ambitions which they do not entertain.

It is true that President Masaryk favours a great federation of republics, but not of Slav States alone, but rather of all the newly-formed republics of Central Europe. Thus he desires to include Lithuania in this federation, although the Lithuanians are not Slavs. And he is willing to take the admission even of Hungary and German-Austria into consideration. But the two latter countries can only hope to be received into this federation of Central Europe if they afford satisfactory proof that their political mentality has really changed, that their democracy is not "camouflage," and that they have definitely renounced all desire of dominating their neighbours.

As yet there is, in the opinion of the Czech statesmen, no sign that Hungary and German-Austria have undergone such a transformation and have become reconciled to their future role as States greatly reduced in territory and wealth.

President Masaryk's federative scheme, therefore, is still in a purely theoretical stage.

## A CHURCH COMBINE?

The London Mission Church, together with the Presbyterian Church, United Brethren Mission Church and Congregational Church will probably combine, according to a movement now being considered by the directors of those churches. This will, however, be discussed at a meeting, April 8.

York through the Panama Canal nearly five thousand miles further on account of the prohibitive trans-continental rail rates at present in effect.

It was feared by those present that unless relief was afforded by the railroads, the Pacific Coast would go back to where it was twenty years ago and become a purely local proposition and that no one would be the gainer, therefore they decided to urge the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to do everything in its power to prevent what they considered would be a calamity to this Coast and endeavour to have such rates established as would tend to develop this great section of the nation and provide tonnage for the American Merchant Marine now being built.

## THE U.S. NAVY.

## FLOATING HOMES.

Destroyers are destroyers all the world over. Men who live in them are content to chase their meals along the floor and grapple with them as they can.

Big ships are much more comfortable.

But into life in these America has introduced the amenities of a shore-going existence to a greater degree than any other Power. The United States blue-jacket does not have to scrape his chin adventurously in front of a cracked mirror slung beside a dead light, nor submit his poll to the scissors of a heavy-handed marine. When he wants a shave or a hair-cut he goes to the barber's shop and gets one.

It is a properly equipped shop, too; not a vacant space between stool and a "ditty box" dumped in it temporarily for patrons to sit upon. All American battleships have specially fitted barber's shops, which provide the sailors with chairs of the kind used ashore to sit in while trained hairdressers give them "a trim up."

If the American bluejacket's teeth need "seeing to," he makes for the dental parlour. This is quite apart from the sick bay. Here Jack can have anything done to his teeth, from a simple "filling" to crown and bridge work, for dental surgeons are carried in all first-class ships.

Aboard them, too, tailors, shoemakers, and other tradesmen ply their craft for the sailors' benefit. When patronising any of these the sailor pays with a coupon and the "tradesman" receives a proportion of the money collected upon the "chit."

All American warships are "dry." Neither officers nor men are allowed to have liquor of any kind aboard. But well-stocked dry goods stores are there at which the ship's company can obtain a great variety of canned foods, sweets, cigarettes, and tobacco. Of the latter there is no official issue as in our own Navy. The American sailor buys as he would from a shore tobacconist and chooses the brand he likes best. As for "fags," he can obtain these either in packets or buy a "sack of making" and roll his own.

"Cook of the mess" does not exist in the U.S. Navy. Trained cooks prepare the men's food, which is issued from the galley direct to the messes. Opinions may differ as to whether the American Navy still is, as it undoubtedly used to be, the best fed Navy in the world; but there can be no question as to the excellence and variety of the menus it provides for the lower deck.

Taking it all round, the American bluejacket has things made very comfortable for him. Certain officers are detailed to run sports of different kinds and kinema shows are nightly fixtures when circumstances permit. But then one finds the "movies" in nearly all fleets. And not nobody appreciates them more than Jack, whatever may be his nationality; for the screen provides him with many hours of pleasant relaxation. —By "Jackstaff."

## CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

A further indication of the imminent expansion of Canada's export trade is the fact that two of the largest Canadian chartered banks, the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada, have announced the forthcoming opening of branches in Paris, in order to assist in financing the trade of the Dominion in connection with the reconstruction of the war devastated areas of Europe. The Royal Bank of Canada has also opened a branch office at Barcelona, Spain in connection with the extensive West Indian interests of the bank. The cessation of hostilities has also resulted in the resumption of an aggressive policy on the part of the Canadian chartered banks, which, during November, opened 43 new branch offices in various parts of the Dominion, as against only three openings during the previous month. The majority of the new offices are located in the prairie provinces, where the greatest development is anticipated following the national efforts to increase the food production of the Dominion and to place on the land soldiers returning from overseas.

## SOME "FACTS" ABOUT SCOTS.

## INTERESTING GERMAN DISCOVERIES.

The following is the translation of a descriptive account written by one of the correspondents of the *Phosphor Post* of Baden, relative to the British advance, and the officer who sends it suggests that "its unconscious humour will render it more interesting to the Scottish reader than to the German."

Malmedy, Sunday.—All day long I have been standing amidst the hard-bitten citizens of Malmedy watching the passage of English troops on their way to Rheimsland. With stern sorrow in their hearts, but with head erect and eyes flashing with determination to endure all for the sake of their beloved Fatherland, the burghers of Malmedy have stood, hat in hand saluting the colours of an alien foe.

What is more natural than that we Germans, who are the most patient of scientific investigators, should, despite the hard and bitter occasion, find a spectacle even as humiliating as the occupation of our beloved land a matter for detached interest? And, perhaps, some few facts concerning the Scottish regiments of English infantry may be of interest to our sorely tried but undaunted people.

## GERMAN "FACTS" ABOUT SCOTS.

Scotland has always been a wild mysteryland to the people of our country, and there are many curious misapprehensions concerning the "Scotch Highlanders" which I may perhaps dissipate. I have made many visits to Scotland, so perhaps I was not so much startled when the "squire" of the bagpipes echoed through the streets, and these fierce, untamed soldiers came marching proudly past. I have seen these men of kilts before, and was not like many of our good ladies of Malmedy, shocked by the bareness of legs, which is so surprising a spectacle.

By now a very number of good German people know that English battalions are not all Scottish, but there are a great many facts which they do not know about Scotland and her war-like people which I am perhaps the first to put on record. The Highland people are a Celtic race distinct from the English. Their language is different, their manners and customs are altogether at variance with those of the languid southerners. In physiognomy they differ very materially from their southern neighbour. The Scotch have red hair and their features are harder. They are a simple, frugal people, the majority of whom are engaged in hunting the deer which abounds in many parts of Scotland and in fishing the rivers for salmon, trout, and, on some parts of the coast, herrings.

They are intensely religious, their form of worship being Lutheran, and the holiness of a Scottish Sunday is proverbial. On that day no trans runs, all the work ceases, and the sound of the "kirk" bells (it will be observed that the Scottish language is akin to German, and that what is "kirk" in Scottish is "Kirche" in German) rings throughout the land, everywhere may be seen the pious people wending toward their meeting houses.

"RED HOT" SWORD DANCE. The Scotchman is trained from his youth in warlike exercises. Every year there are what is known as "Highland Gatherings." These are barbaric festivals, attended by the most astounding primitive exercises. For example, one of the favourite competitions is to dance on red-hot swords, and he who dances longest receives a prize, varying in value according to the wealth of the district. Though the young men are stoical in their endurance of suffering, it sometimes happens, that in spite of their efforts wild cries escape them as this exercise is carried out, and in order to drown the cries it is the custom to play the bagpipes vigorously, the players walking up and down to hide from the spectators his agitation. Another test which shows beyond doubt that the Scottish were preparing for this war for many years was known as "putting the shot." In other words, boys

throwing the shot being almost as heavy as a shell from a minenwerfer. During this war the practice enabled the Scottish regiments to dispense with trench mortars. Another exercise is "tossing the caber." A large log of wood is placed in the man's hand, and it is his object to throw it as far as possible. By this system of training the Scottish regiments were able to bridge the St. Quentin canal from a distance. Other methods of preparation which could be seen at all these Highland Gatherings need not be enumerated. They all go to prove that Scotland, by its provocative militarism, played no small part in bringing about the conflict which is now so happily ended.

## WHAT A BAGPIPE IS.

Much has been written and spoken about the so-called bagpipe of Scotland and it will be difficult to describe to a music-loving nation exactly what a bagpipe is. It consists of several pipes attached to a bladder, which is filled with wind by the player, and the so-called music emerges from a number of small, periscopical tubes which hang down the player's back.

The sound thus emitted is even more difficult to describe. If my good German reader can imagine a subdued shriek superimposed upon a sustained moan, accompanying a bal tenor who is singing through his nose he will get some idea of the terrible sound. Bagpipe bands have usually a large number of drummers to regulate the noise, but even with these, the bagpipers, owing to their lusty lungs, are able to make themselves heard.

Another instrument which the truly Scottish admire, but which I have not yet seen, is the pibroch, which in many respects resembles the bagpipes, notably volume of sound produced and in the wild emotions it arouses.

## THE PIBROCH.

The pibroch may be described as a super-bagpipe. It is decorated with tartan ribbons, and is played by the head piper-master. I have often been asked, after my sojourns in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other Scottish places, why the Scotch wear petticoats instead of trousers, and indeed so many questions have been put to me regarding the national dress of Scotland, that I feel it will not be amiss to initiate our inquiring people into certain Scottish mysteries.

Even as I stood in the streets at Malmedy I heard many questions asked by the populace, such as—"What do they wear underneath?" and "What is that curious thing that hangs before their petticoats?" and "Why do they not wear kneepads?" But, ah, my good German friends, what would you say if you saw a Highlander in his gala dress as I have seen him, with a wild black feather bag on his head, which is called a bonnet, with his scarlet coat, with white-edged sallets flapping over his hips, with his spats and his ribbons hanging out of his stockings, and his green shawl suspended from his shoulder blades? Then, indeed, would you be overawed and mystified! Then, indeed, you would run to your houses and shut yourselves up before these fierce and barbaric warriors, who carry their shiving brushes in their hats and basket-hilted swords.

## THE "SPORRAN" PUZZLE ELUCIDATED.

The origin of the kilt is obscure, but it probably owes its origin to the hatred of England and English customs. It may also be due to the fact that Scotland was so constantly at war, and battles were so frequent in the old days, that Scotsmen had no chance of taking their clothes off, and so a compromise was effected, whereby they were always half-dressed and half-undressed. The kilt is made in various patterns, in order to distinguish one regiment from another.

The curious thing which hangs in front of the petticoat is called a "sporrán." It is in reality a little skin bag, in which the Scotchman keeps his money. The Scotchman is a very thrifty and careful people, and like to have their money where they can see it. Moreover, it is difficult to pick a "sporrán" as thieves pick pockets without attracting attention.

It is thy day, oh Scotchman! Germania lies prostrate at the kilted foot of her enemy! Looking up she sees nothing but hate and envy in the hard features of these dour northern men! Can she see anything else, any promise of happy days to come? Who knows? Perhaps this Highland Scotsman will some day be master of the fortune which brought him to our cultural land, and when our streets no longer echo to his "hosen" and "brogues" and the "squire" of his bagpipe no longer startles the little children in their beds, we shall think of him in kindly remembrance.

## NOTICE.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## TEA DANCES

## TO-NIGHT

(Tuesday), March 11th,

and

Thursday, March 13th.

## NOTICE.

## BANK OF CHINA

## HONGKONG.

UNDER instructions from Head Office Peking a branch of the above Bank has this day been established in Hongkong at No 20 and 21 Connaught Road and the following officers have been appointed and authorised to sign on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Tsupes Pei, Manager

Mr. D. R. McEuen, Sub-Manager

Mr. Li Hai Yin, Assistant Manager.

the attention and exciting the annoyance of the warrior.

Scottish soldiers are recruited at Highland gatherings, such as I have already described, and are then sent to Edinburgh Castle, where the oath is administered under the Scottish flag, and a national dish, called "haggis," is eaten to the solemn piping of the bags.

## ORIGIN OF "HOGMANAY."

I will not attempt in the space of this article to do more than touch upon Scottish customs, many of which bear a curious resemblance to those which are celebrated in German folk songs. Many sore hearts in Germany will be the sorer to know that the Scottish are not a truly Christian nation like ourselves. They do not celebrate Christmas as do other Christians, but reserve their festivities for a feast called "Hogmanay," which usually falls on New Year's Day. "Hogmanay" is one of the heathen deities whom the Scotch-lenders still worship, and resembles Thor and Woden in his convivial character.

On the whole the Scotch are an admirable people, although steeped in foolish superstitions, and still awaiting that uplift which only the German spirit could have given to the dark and benighted people of the world. That, alas, is now denied them, and I can only hope that our friends on the Rhine who will be brought into contact with them for the next few years, will, by example and precept, contribute to the education of this picturesque race.

From where I write I can see through my window another Scottish regiment approaching. They are marching in regular step, and are singing that famous Scottish air, "Keep the home fires burning" ("hame" is Scottish for "home").

It is thy day, oh Scotchman! Germania lies prostrate at the kilted foot of her enemy! Looking up she sees nothing but hate and envy in the hard features of these dour northern men! Can she see anything else, any promise of happy days to come? Who knows? Perhaps this Highland Scotsman will some day be master of the fortune which brought him to our cultural land, and when our streets no longer echo to his "hosen" and "brogues" and the "squire" of his bagpipe no longer startles the little children in their beds, we shall think of him in kindly remembrance.

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL SHOW of Flowers &amp; Vegetables will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS.

## THURSDAY

13th March at 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 5/- (children half price).

Mrs. Gurner will present the prizes at 5 p.m.

## FR DAY

14th March at 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 30 cents.

The Band of the 18th Infantry will play on both afternoons. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

## G. R.

## 1919-20.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the R. N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 20th March, 1919, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessities for the year ending 31st March, 1920.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER, Surgeon Captain. R. N. Hospital, Hongkong. 10th March, 1919.

## G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-third Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order.



## WAR'S IMPRINTS.

BY AUGUSTUS MUIR.

It is an interesting question to consider in what way war has left its imprint on the millions of warriors who left hearth and home, passed safely through the fiery furnace, and are seen again to tread the paths of peace.

Each individual has, of course, been affected in a different way; but to see who had close dealings in 1914 with the men as they flowed from the recruiting office to the training ground, and who has now equally close dealings with them as they gather their belongings together in preparation for departure, there are certain clear traits which can be read, certain distinct imprints which war has left on the mass.

And these imprints will affect our national life in a manner which is almost incalculable.

First on the list I would place self-confidence. This has never been a national quality. In the past we have always been potters.

But for a change. The men who rolled up patriotically in 1914 lacked the self-confident glint in the eye, the square tilt about the jaw, and the crisp walk which they now have got.

In 1914, taking them as a mass, they would walk round a problem, think about it for a bit, make up their minds, change them, and start again. To-day the situation is boldly summed up and the action taken is speedy, energetic, and confident. That is one of war's imprints.

Next, I would place a new enlarged sense of national esprit de corps. In the Army there has been an almost plantainous jumbling up of social caste. Save in certain hoity-toity messes, caste simply doesn't exist.

A man's a man. An N.C.O. is an N.C.O. An officer is an officer. And get on with the war. That has been the rule of thumb. And it has bred an amazing sense of social unity. A battalion or a battery is a little nation by itself, and you can't live long in one before you learn the elements of unity and brotherhood, and realise the folly of the old "mass and class" idea. The new sense of national esprit de corps will make us better citizens, as well as heartier fighters, if fighting be necessary.

Another of war's imprints is an amazing belief in luck—a care-free confidence in the future. This has always, to some extent, been a national quality, in sport as well as in business; but consider a million men facing death daily. What is the mental attitude? It is this—"To-day I may be killed. Well, if it's coming, it's coming—meanwhile, I'm having breakfast."

There is no philosophy on earth that can teach more. To seize the passing moment and make the most of it, to do your duty and hang the consequences, and to have an implicit faith in the future—that attitude is an imprint which has been stamped in varying degrees on every man who has borne the tense burden of war.

## GAYER GOLF.

## NOVEL CONTESTS.

R. Emery Howard writes from London under date of December 24 as follows:—

There are people who urge that the phrase "holiday golf" cannot be other than an extravagant expression of an idea; that the very nature of the game is to stimulate its devotees into a spirit of grim and solemn endeavour, which nobody associates with days of amusement. All the same, there are occasions when golf is pursued with a light heart that worries little about fozzles, and one of these occasions is Christmas.

One club has been so irresponsible as to promote for Christmas Day a competition for a pig, the prize to be awarded for the worst score of the day! In the great majority of cases, however, there will be no rallying forth with cards and pencils to keep scores this Christmastide. Players will arrange their own matches with their old friends and make them as novel or as serious as they please. Not unnaturally, there is a tendency to resort to some of the gayer forms of rivalry, which partake of the nature of "freak" matches.

One well-known player, for instance, is going to meet a golfer not long back from the war, and as the latter never has been good at the game and has been out of touch with it for years, the accomplished performer proposes to give a stroke a hole all the way round. In addition, if he leads at the half distance he is going to give as many bisques on the homeward journey as he stands holes up at the turn. This looks at first sight to be a sound if rather frolicsome way of producing a close contest, but golf is full of pitfalls, and if the good player happens to hold a substantial lead at the turn I should not be surprised to see him beaten.

This kind of match is not exactly new. I remember Harry Vardon playing such a game at Ganton. He thought at the outset that he had made a good handicapping bargain. He did particularly well going out and stood seven holes up at the turn. Then it occurred to him that in addition to giving a stroke a hole coming home he would have to concede seven bisques, while the other fellow would take whatever he pleased. This sudden increase in the formidableness of the task disconcerted Vardon, and he only just managed to have the match. As he explained, if he had taken care to be no more than one up at the turn he would have had to give but one bisque coming home, and very likely he would have won.

Bisques—the principle of allowing the receiving player to take his stroke wherever he wants them instead of at pre-arranged holes—have not been used except on rare occasions in club competitions as a means of conducting handicaps, but they have enjoyed a good deal of popularity in private games. In these days when, after four and a half years of other interests, nobody is quite sure whether his handicap represents his form, bisques are as likely as the ordinary method of giving and receiving strokes to produce a close game. For that reason they are reviving.

They have an attraction of their own in the sense that the receiver has to make up his mind when it will be worth his while to take and how many to take at a time. The writer once engaged in a match in which he kept six bisques up his sleeve for the last two holes and lost them all and the match as well at the seventeenth. The experience of golfers who have tried bisques extensively is that the best basis for arranging the handicaps is for the lower handicap player to give half the number of strokes that he would concede on the club handicaps if the strokes had to come in at prescribed holes. Thus, if ordinarily he would give 6 strokes, he ought to concede 3 bisques. Where the allowance is large it is usually possible for the better player to give rather more than half the ordinary number of strokes. If, for instance, he would concede 15 at prescribed holes, he ought to be able to give 8 or 9 bisques. It is where the players are fairly evenly matched that bisques prove very valuable to the taker. He does not always need the stroke to which he is entitled at a prescribed hole. When he has a bisque he can use it where he likes.

Another "unofficial" form of golf which is winning its way back to favour is a contest known as the "greensome." Precisely why it bears that title nobody is sure. I believe that players at Brimstear—that splendid but remote course in Norfolk, situated seven miles from anywhere worth mentioning—claim to have invented it. It is an eminently companionable and easy-going kind of contest for a Christmas party of four—not so solemn as the foursome and less crowded with endeavour than the four-ball match.

There are two players a side and everybody drives. Then each side selects its better driver as representing the confederacy's effort from the tee, and continues only with the ball with which the better driver has been made. Thus a more or less satisfactory start from the teeing ground is ensured, since there are two chances, and the remainder of the hole is played as in an old-fashioned foursome. There are still a great many golfers who have not tried this hybrid but interesting form of "team" match, and a number who propose to make it the medium of their Yuletide rivalry.

## NO BIRCH FOR SOLDIERS.

For the first time, it is believed, since its institution, a decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal has been overruled by the Home Secretary. Some time ago the Court substituted for seven years penal servitude, passed by Mr. Justice Coleridge on two Canadian soldiers, a sentence of hard labour for 12 months and 20 strokes each with the cat-o-nine-tails. The charge against the two men was one of robbery and assault at Grays, Essex. A remarkable scene followed the Court of Appeal. One of the men, Frank Caba, broke down and wept bitterly. The other, James Swanson, said he had been drinking and remembered nothing. Now the Court of Criminal Appeal, after consultation with the presiding judge, has ordered the remission of the sentence of corporal punishment.

## BRITISH IN BASRAH.

## REFORMS IN LAW COURTS

The British administration in Basrah is rapidly developing and the following interesting article which appears in the Basrah Times, gives some of the salient features of the changes that have been introduced in the re-organisation of the Law Courts in the Iraq province in which Basrah is situated:—

The historic City which forms the Capital of the Wilayet has no doubt traditional records, handed down from the days of its early importance in the world of Islam, of Justice meted out by the venerable and reverend amongst the citizens, but circumstances have withheld from Basrah those literary and legal associations of the Bench and Bar which most important capitals boast. For about 50 years before the advent of the British, Ottoman Law was dispersed in the Wilayet in the Turkish language, by an unsympathetic Government, and, if, in that time, the people learned to recognise and become accustomed to the spirit of the system, the fact that the latter was in a foreign tongue did not inspire them to embrace law as a profession, nor did the fact that the litigants were unable to understand the proceedings to satisfy the feelings of the most fatalistic. Under the Turkish rule, the fact that petitions submitted in Arabic were ignored and even torn up was significant. The law was not for the people and was therein unsoundly administered.

## EXODUS OF TURKISH OFFICIALS.

Apprehending the arrival of the British in Basrah, the judicial staff attached to the Turkish Law Courts fled to Bagdad taking with them the knowledge of local procedure and leaving very incomplete documentary evidence behind them when one considers the fact that Turkish was a language as little known to the Occupying administrators as it seems to have been to the local population. Those who occupied the post of barristers and pleaders in pre-British days were formed of two classes; those who had studied for and obtained diplomas of law at the Schools of Constantinople and Adana, with a few who had received the less recognised certificate of an older School at Bagdad, and a number of retired Government officials whose knowledge of the law and the Turkish language fitted them for the task. The Qadhi of Basrah, Ali Wahhab, was one of the fugitives, but he disappeared, after arrival at Bagdad, at the instigation of the Asakiri Bey, the Wali of Basrah, for whom he had officiated temporarily, and whose ostensible excuse was that the Qadhi had, in his haste, left behind him certain documents which he should have guarded with his life.

Now, it is a well-known fact that British rule is no sooner instituted in any part of the world than British justice is available to all classes in such a form as will be amenable to the people of that part and at the same time be compatible with the high standard necessary for the greatest good of the greatest number. The exodus of the indigenous lawyers of Basrah and the state of the records, together

with the difficulties of what was to the Arabs a foreign tongue combined to make the task of the pioneers of British legal administration a difficult problem and as it was necessary to adopt a method of procedure as suitable as possible to the wants of the country and with which the British administrators were thoroughly acquainted.

## INDIAN CODE OF LAW ADOPTED.

Consequently from August 1, 1915, the Indian Code of Law was adopted in the Basrah Wilayet and put into effect by judges and officials whose experience, in what might be called the world's model administrative service, was extensive. Bagdad has, however, always been administered under the Turkish Code and the authorities have come to the conclusion, after three years of sifting and sorting out pre-war records in the Basrah Wilayet, that one code of law embracing the whole of Iraq is not only desirable, but that the people of the country will naturally prefer to litigate under a system of law to which they are accustomed.

From January 1, 1919, the courts of the Basrah Wilayet have re-adopted the old Turkish Code, with one great improvement or concession—call it what you may—that Arabic is to be the language of the court. This will allow the litigants of Iraq to have an actual knowledge that true justice is being dispensed. It will teach them that he who is worthy of redress can come openly into court and understand how and why he should obtain it; why and how he who is in the wrong should suffer. It will foster local interest in forensic knowledge and will subsequently inspire a bond of understanding between the people and a Government which is working for their welfare.

## THE TURKISH CODE.

The Turkish code is based upon the "Code Napoleon," and is almost identical with the courts in Egypt, and even more modern than that in vogue in Cyprus. In Basrah, as regards criminal procedure, the Indian Penal and Indian Criminal Procedure Codes will still be maintained, for the obvious reason that, as the Turkish Criminal Code is based, literally, on the "Code Napoleon" of the year 1803, many of the sentences are obsolete. Incarceration in a fortress is one, and we have no "Chateaux d'If" in Mesopotamia. At present the Turkish Penal Code in use in Egypt is under the consideration of a Commission which will no doubt put forward suggestions for its modernisation. In 1912, the Government of the Young Turk Party revised the Turkish Code and instituted many improvements in its fabric, but in Basrah there has been found no trace of the amendments.

## THE BENCH OF THE COURT.

The Bench of the Court of First Instance in Basrah is composed of three Judges, the President, Mr. H. F. Forbes, I. C. S., Khan Sahib Mirza Mahomed Khan and Salsima Faizhi Effendi. Mr. Forbes combines the experience of a long legal career in India, with study and practical knowledge of Turkish Law. The Khan Sahib is well-known in Basrah. He has helped to administer justice since the

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

## DUTCH EAST INDIES TRADE.

The movement of which mention was made in the "Morning Post" recently for the formation of a Netherlands East Indies Chamber of Commerce in London for the promotion of British trading interests in the Dutch Colonies has already received the support of a large number of financial, engineering, and trading firms, and an influential Committee has been formed to carry out the preliminary arrangements. The meeting at which the Committee was appointed was attended by representatives of between twenty and thirty firms, and about a hundred letters were received from others regretting their inability to attend, but expressing their sympathy with the movement. A resolution was adopted in the following terms:—"That a Chamber of Commerce be formed in London for the furtherance of British interests in the Netherlands East Indies and that a Preliminary Committee be formed to take whatever steps may be necessary to attain the objects in view. The following were appointed as a Committee, with power to add to their number: Mr. A. C. MacLachlan, of Messrs. MacLachlan and Co., Chairman of the Dutch Advisory Committee of the War Trade Department; Mr. N. G. McLean, of Messrs. MacLachlan and Co.; Hon. C. H. Strutt, chairman of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java (Limited); Mr. F. A. Roberts, of Messrs. Begg, Roberts, and Co., also on the Netherlands East Indies Committee of the Rubber Growers' Association; Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, general manager, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers; Mr. George Croll, director of Harisons and Crosfield (Limited); Mr. E. W. Burch, of Messrs. Francis Peck and Co. (Limited); Mr. H. S. Abrahamson, managing director of the Association of Quinine Manufacturers in Allied Countries; with Lieutenant Colonel M. Morgan Owen, D.S.O., as hon. secretary pro tem. It was authoritatively announced at the meeting that the movement had the official support of all the Imperial Government Departments concerned in foreign trade, and that it was proposed to work in cordial co-operation with the Dutch authorities and the representatives of Dutch business interest in the Netherlands East Indies.

British occupation and has many years of legal experience in the Gulf, Sulaiman Faizhi Effendi is an inhabitant of Basrah who represented the City in the Turkish Parliament. He acted as a Judge for a time in Turkish days. It is a well-known fact that he is a strong advocate of education and was the founder of an Arab School in Basrah. This beneficent step did not, however, please the Turks, who objected to the teaching of the National language. Consequently, they acquired the school as a medium for the propagation of the Turkish language. The Court of Appeal will at present sit at Bagdad. This re-adoption of the familiar system, with Arabic as the official medium, is one of the many steps on the path of progress which has been made since the advent of the British and should be gladly received by all thoughtful persons who have the general welfare of Iraq at heart.

## GIFTS OF WAR.

## THINGS THE SOLDIER HAS GAINED.

There comes the hour when the soldier sits down to reckon up what he has lost and gained through the war. Shattered health, or a broken body may have to go down on one side of the account, with the years of neglect of the chosen occupation of life, and in many cases a definite, calculable loss of money. For a great number it has been in every way an expensive business to go out to fight for England, and remembrance of what it has cost may bring a certain bitterness. But this is not all.

Taken from his home and made to move at the bidding of invisible authority, the soldier has been shown the glory which is England. At the end of his service he has seen more of the splendid places of our own land than he has seen in all the years of peace. In the other days it had been necessary for me to move about the country more freely than most people, yet it remained for war to take me and lead me to places, more lovely and more to be desired than many that I had known.

Beyond our own shores many of us have been taken to see the beauty of lands that are very far off. We have learnt the way of the sun across the desert, we have seen how Olympus stands in the sky, have come to the ancient place of Valletta. We have pictures that will not fade and store of memories, so that the map of the world is no longer meaningless to us, but brings visions of remembered splendour.

Together with the pictures, war has given us a very great deal of knowledge. Much of it, of course, has no part in the occupations of peace. It is not going to help me very much in the future to understand the working of a Lewis gun, to be acquainted with the intricacies of a Mills grenade, or to be able to fire with fair accuracy 15 rounds a minute with a Service rifle. But there are other things. War has opened my eyes and taught me how to use them when looking at towns, at spaces of open land, or into the faces of men. It has taught me to read a map as easily as I can read this printed page; it has taught me how discipline is the affirmation and not the negation of freedom.

And there are gifts of war to the body, even though it may have damaged the body. There has come a power of enduring hardship without discomfort which no one will understand who has not learnt how pleasantly a man may sleep on the bare ground or how easy it is to go for a day without a meal.

It may not be possible to balance the ledger, but each in his fashion decides whether he has lost or gained. And I for one have to write myself down among those to whom on the balance the war has been profitable.—By Harold Lake.

## DISTURBANCES IN KOREA.

According to Mr. Noda, Japanese Minister of Communications, who has returned from Seoul after attending ex-Emperor Yi's funeral, the reported riot at Seoul was not serious. The chief priest of the Tientas sect, who was the instigator, is now under arrest and several others were arrested. Mr. Noda declined to answer the question whether or not the agitation was political. It is generally believed that the riotous movement, which was participated in by many students, including girls, was of a political-religious nature, but was not deep-rooted, and there is no cause for serious apprehension.

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1912.—Central Market, Saigon, superficial area 320' x 330'.	1914.—Coaling Wharf at Hongay with Crane Railway, 5 tons.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Saikang Cambodge, length 173'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok.
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Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148
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The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Tapestry covered crutch & easy chairs, teak music cabinet, Canton blackwood joss table, lady's desk, tables, teapots & flower stands, electric lamps & table fans, lace curtains, carpets & rugs etc. etc.

Teak folding dining table & chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, marble mantel clock, and d. teak overmantel vases, ornaments, glass & crockery ware, cutlery etc. etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirror, toilet table, marble top washstand, chest of drawers, etc. etc.

Also

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NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 3rd December 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 4th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.,

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G. R.

NOTICE.—The public are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Police in the enforcement of these regulations.

1. Keep to the left.

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3. Slow moving traffic and coolies bearing loads must keep near the kerb on the left hand side of the road.

4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of the road on its own side.

5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic foot passengers must keep to the left of the road.

6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the vehicle overtaken on the right except where the overtaken vehicle is a tramcar. In the latter case the overtaking vehicle may pass the tramcar on either side providing he has a clear view ahead.

These rules should be strictly adhered to, to prevent obstruction and congestion of traffic.

By Order of the

CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE

Hongkong, 28th January, 1919.

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HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pashien, Nialansan, Hsuanhua, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntchufu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohhsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Mooken, Kirin, Teishihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalay, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Helan, Suiwafu, Hallenfu, Ninguta, Kungchaling, Liaoyang, Fuyi, Yenchi, Kaipingien (Heubei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushih, Hsuehchowfu, Tungchow, (Szechuan): Tsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yuncheng, Sinkianghsien, Tatungfu, (Honan): Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, Fokien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao, (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaoching, Hanchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Nimpoo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Ankang, Pangtong, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luao, (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweichowfu, (Shand): Sianfu, Hanchungfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichowfu, Paotow, (Tahar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urge): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEL.

Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOILET TOYS AND DECORATIONS

WE SPECIALISE IN THE

REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY

EXPERT MECHANICS

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO

SUPPLY THE BEST QUALITY OF

REPAIRS AND DECORATIONS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

AND IN THE SHORTEST TIME

POSSIBLE

THE BANK OF CHINA

HONGKONG

28th January, 1919.

By Order of the

CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE

Hongkong, 28th January, 1919.

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CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE

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By Order of the

CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE

Hongkong, 28th January, 1919.

By Order of the

CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE

### BANKS.

#### BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOO POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Frances 45,000,000.

Paid up ..... 23,500,000.

(1/5 of the Capital, i.e. Frances 13,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Bartholot.

General Manager: A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

HONGKONG

YALDIVOSTOCK

BANKERS:

FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France

LONDON: London County Westminster & Paris Bank Ltd. London

Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building, 1, Chater Road. Tel. 3440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000

Reserves ..... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.



